

WILSON

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

be a partisan question. No man should make political capital out of it. I will be ashamed of any friends of mine who take a different view. Republicans and Democrats have many differences but there is no reason why they should differ on this issue. Both parties are patriotic. It has been very difficult to maintain peace, but I am the friend of peace. There have been hourly dangers. Often it has been impossible to control the situation because others were involved.

"As your responsible servant I must tell you that the dangers are constant. I must go out and tell the people that new circumstances have arisen which make it necessary that America defend itself.

"We should be prepared," continued the president, "not for war or anything that."

Smacks of Aggression. but for adequate national defense. I am not afraid that America will not do enough. I am only earnestly desirous that it should be very coolly considerate of what it does. One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty conclusions. The thing to do is to supply light and not heat. And now in conclusion let me say that I do not want you merely to listen to speeches. I want you to become active partisans for national defense. I want you to realize deeply that the people must be for preparedness. Out of what seems to be an intricate debate, a grand plan of national defense, I believe will result. A plan, I trust, of real adequate national preparedness.

President Wilson later spoke to an overflow meeting composed principally of women. The president declared women were as much interested in national defense as the men. "In the home," he continued, "the women are able to feel the pulse of the nation. The old cry for the defense of the hearth and the home was not particularly inspiring, for it is easy to fight for one's own. But it is harder to fight for the people as a whole or a government. Nobody supposes that if we have time enough we can not defend ourselves. But now the world is on fire. We must not sit down and think, we must do something until the

Fire Spreads to Us. "We cannot control the fire and can not govern its spread. I do not believe the fire must touch us but we must be ready to meet it.

"So far we have held difficulty at arms length by patience and I hope we will continue to do so. People tell me I must maintain peace and also the honor of the country. Perhaps I shall not be able to do both. I see no immediate danger but you must be ready if trouble comes."

He opposed a large standing army because he said a large standing army brings about the desire to use it. He begged that the administration defense plans not be confused with militarism. President Wilson's special train left Pittsburgh for Cleveland at 3:16 p. m.

WILSON WARNS NATION OF POSSIBLE DANGER

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 29.—President Wilson arrived here at 6 p. m. tonight. He will remain until midnight tomorrow.

President Wilson speaking, said he "solemnly" warned the nation tonight that the time may come when he can not both keep the United States out of war and maintain its honor. He declared that the country must be prepared to defend itself and prepare at once.

"America is not afraid of anybody," he said. "I know I reflect your feelings and the feeling of all our citizens when I say the only thing I am afraid of is not being ready to perform my duty. I am

Afraid of the Danger of shame. I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy. I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the correct character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs."

The president spoke in Cleveland tonight with more gravity and force than he has shown during any of his previous addresses on preparedness. He was applauded frequently and when he spoke of defending the nation's honor the cheering was tremendous.

"Let me tell you very solemnly you can not postpone this thing," he declared. "I do not know what a single day may bring forth. I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger."

"I most solemnly wish to tell you that we are daily treading

Amidst Intricate Dangers. "The dangers that we are treading amongst are not of our own making and not under our control.

I think no man in the United States knows what a single week, a single day, a single hour, may bring forth."

Again and again the president spoke of the nation's honor. He declared the real man believes his honor is dearer than his life, and a nation's honor is dearer than its peace and comfort. He said it had been difficult to keep the United States out of the war and he felt he had proved he was a man of peace when possible. "Regret that the question has come up in a campaign year was expressed by Mr. Wilson.

"Let us forget," he said, "that this is a year of national elections. The preparedness issue," he added, "should have nothing to do with politics."

Speaks of the Navy. For the first time during his present tour, the president spoke of the navy and the coast defenses. The latter, he said, are good in quality but not in quantity. Some people say that the navy ranks second, he declared, but the experts agree it ranks fourth. He added it should be increased.

Among the possible sources of danger mentioned by the president were the difficulties growing out of the protection of Americans abroad and the obligation of the United States to maintain the liberties of the people of the western hemisphere.

Not Deterred by Rain. President Wilson's special rolled into Cleveland in a downpour. The rain, however, did not deter tens of thousands from standing patiently along the mile or more from the station to the hotel.

After dining at the hotel, President and Mrs. Wilson drove between sidewalks black with umbrellas to the army. There a crowd of 3,000 had been awaiting him for more than an hour. Many were turned away. To give them an opportunity to hear him, the president decided to address an overflow meeting from a balcony of his hotel.

Address in Part. President Wilson's address follows in part:

"I suppose that this country has never found itself before in so singular a position. The present situation of the world would only a twelve month ago, even after the European war had started, have seemed incredible, and yet now the things that no man anticipated have happened. The Titanic struggle continues. Only since the Congress assembled has it been possible to consider what we ought to do in the new circumstances of the times.

"What are the elements of the case? All the world outside of America is on fire. Do you wonder that the

Passion for Peace grows stronger as the spectacle grows more tremendous and more overwhelming?"

"This is a struggle which will determine the history of the world, I dare say, for more than a century to come. The world will never be the same again after this war is over. The change may be for wear or it may be for woe, but it will be fundamental and tremendous.

"And in the meantime, we, the people of the United States, are the one great disengaged power, the one neutral power, finding it a little difficult to be neutral. We have interests which we see being drawn slowly into the maelstrom of this tremendous upheaval. It has not been easy for the government at Washington to avoid the entanglements which seem to beset it on every side. It has needed a great deal of watchfulness and an unremitting patience to do so, but all the while no American could fail to be aware that America did not wish to become engaged.

"Hardly a single thing has occurred in Europe which has in any degree shocked the sensibilities of mankind that the government of the United States has not been called upon by the one side or the other, to

Protest and Intervene with its moral influence. If not with its physical force. The United States is trying to keep up the processes of peaceful commerce while all the world is at war and while all the world is in need of the essential things which the United States produces and yet by an oversight by which it is difficult to forgive ourselves we did not provide ourselves when there was proper peace and opportunity with a mercantile marine by means of which we could carry the commerce of the world without the interference of the motives of other nations which might be engaged in controversy not our own. And so the carrying trade of the world is for the most part in the hands of the nations now embroiled in this great struggle.

"I suppose that from the first America has had one peculiar and particular mission in the world. Other nations have grown rich, my fellow citizens. Other nations have been as powerful as we in material resources in comparison with the other nations of the world. Other nations have built up empires and exercised dominion. We are not pe-

culiar in any of these things, but we are peculiar in this: That from the first we have dedicated our force to the

Service of Justice and righteousness and peace and America has done more than care for her own people and think of her own fortunes in these great matters. She has said ever since the time of President Monroe that she was the champion of freedom and the separate sovereignty of peoples throughout the western hemisphere. She not only, therefore, must play her part in keeping this conflagration from speaking to the people of the United States; she must also keep this conflagration from speaking on this side of the sea.

Sorry They Occur Now. "For my part I am sorry that these things fall within the year of a national political campaign. They ought to have nothing whatever to do with politics. The thing to do now is for all men of all parties to think along the same lines and to do the same things and forget every difference that may have divided them. "And what ought they to do? In the first place they ought to tell the truth. There have been some extraordinary exaggerations both of the military weakness and the military strength of the country.

"Take, for example, the matter of our coast defenses. It is obvious to every man they are of the most vital importance to the country. Such coast defenses as we have are strong and admirable, but we have not got coast defenses in enough places. Their quality is admirable but their quantity is insufficient.

"The navy of the United States: You have been told that it is the second in strength in the world. I am sorry to say that experts do not agree with those who tell you that. Reckoning by its actual strength, I believe it to be one of the most efficient navies of the world; but second. And you must reckon with the fact that it is necessary that that should be our first arm of defense.

Lack Men. "Where we are lacking more perhaps is on land and in the number of men who are ready to fight. Some men are born troublemakers, some men have trouble thrust upon them, and other men acquire trouble. I think I belong to the second class, and I have a characteristic desire of America is not that it should have a great body of men whose chief business is to fight, but a great body of men who know how to fight and who are ready to fight when anything that is dear to the nation is threatened.

"What we want is to associate in training with the army of the United States men who will volunteer for a sufficient length of time every year to get the rudimentary acquaintance with arms, the rudimentary skill in handling them, the rudimentary acquaintance with camp life, the rudimentary acquaintance with military drill and discipline.

"I have heard it stated that there are probably several million men in this country who have received a sufficient amount of military drill either here or in the countries in which they were born and from which they have come to us. That is not military preparation. Military preparation consists in the existence of such a body of men known to the federal authorities organized provisionally by the federal authorities and subject by their own choice and will to the immediate call of the federal authorities.

Can Not Postpone. "We have no such body of men in the United States except the national guard. Now I have a very great respect for the national guard. I believe that the Congress of the United States ought to do and that it will do a great deal more for the national guard than it ever has done; and everything ought to be done to make it a model military arm, but that is not the arm that we are immediately interested in. We are interested in knowing that there are men all over the United States prepared, equipped and ready to go out at the call of the national government upon the shortest possible notice. You will ask me why do you say the shortest possible notice. Because, gentlemen, let me tell you very solemnly, you cannot afford to postpone this thing. I do not know what a single day may bring forth."

"I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger. I mostly want to leave you this solemn impression that I know that we are daily treading amidst the most intricate dangers, and that the dangers that we are treading amongst are not of our making and are not under our control; and that no man in the United States knows what a single week or a single day or a single hour may bring forth."

"The United States is not in love with the aggressive use of power. It despises aggressive use of power. There is not a privilege which we ourselves enjoy which we would dream of denying any other nation in the world. If there is one thing that the American people love and believe in more than anything else is peace, and all the handsome things that belong to peace.

"You have laid upon me this double obligation: We are relying upon you, Mr. President, to keep us out of this war, but we are keeping upon you, Mr. President, to keep the honor of the nation unstained."

"Do you not see that a time may come when it is impossible to do both of these things? Do you not see that if I am to guard the honor of the nation I am not protecting it against itself, for we are not going to do anything to stain the honor of our own country? I am protecting it against things that I cannot control. The action of others and where the action of others may bring us I cannot foretell. You may count upon my heart and resolution to keep you out of the war, but you must be ready if it is necessary that I should maintain your honor. That is the only thing a real man loves about himself."

After his speech at Grey's armory tonight the president returned to his hotel and delivered a brief informal talk from the balcony to several thousand people standing in the rain in the street.

The beautiful grass of Parnassus, which is found in marshy quarters of Great Britain, derives its name from its supposed origin on Mt. Parnassus.

Facts about West Virginia

John Lederer first white man in state, 1707.

Morgan built first cabin (Berkeley county) 1727.

Wheeling convention on forming of new state, May 3, 1861.

Lincoln signed bill for admission of West Virginia December 31, 1862.

First constitution ratified March 26, 1863.

A. J. Boreman inaugurated first governor, June 20, 1863.

Second constitution framed at Charleston, 1872.

Area of state, 24,715 square miles, or 15,817,000 acres.

Fifty-five counties and 100,000 farms.

Average size of farms, 114 acres.

Ranking the largest county; Brooke smallest.

Eleven million acres of fine coal land.

Number steam railroad systems, sixty-two.

Number street railway systems, twenty-two.

Number main line miles railroad in West Virginia, 3,420.

Number miles main and side track, 5,534.

State's assessed wealth, \$1,400,000,000.

West Virginia has 105 national and 132 state banks.

Number of coal mines in operation, 847.

Number of men employed in coal mines, 78,041.

Annual production of oil, \$16,000,000; gas, \$15,000,000.

Ranks first in production of hardwood, gas and oil.

Value stock and all farm products (1910), \$71,006,000.

Annual production of corn, 17,200,000 bushels; wheat, 2,600,000 bushels.

Number horses in state, 182,000; cattle, 600,000.

Sheep, 900,000; hogs, 320,000; mules, 11,700.

Number of counties in which coal is mined on commercial scale, thirty-three.

Value of coal mined last year, \$65,783,088.

Value of coke produced last year, \$3,916,802.

Number of manufactures, 2,600; number employees, 45,000.

Value of building and school equipment, \$13,622,686.

Annual expenditure for school purposes, \$5,100,000.

State has 6,700 schools and 9,065 teachers.

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